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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/537,812	03/28/2000	Russell W. White	111111.1111	4698
7590	07/18/2002			
Russell W White 10704 Redmond Austin, TX 78739			EXAMINER	HARRY, ANDREW T
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2684	2
			DATE MAILED: 07/18/2002	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

CJ

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/537,812	WHITE ET AL.
Examiner	Art Unit	
Andrew T Harry	2684	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.
 - 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
 - 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.
- Disposition of Claims**
- 4) Claim(s) 1-25 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 - 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 - 6) Claim(s) 1-25 is/are rejected.
 - 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 - 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 28 March 2000 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
 - a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ . |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) do not apply to the examination of this application as the application being examined was not (1) filed on or after November 29, 2000, or (2) voluntarily published under 35 U.S.C. 122(b). Therefore, this application is examined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

1. Claims 1 – 3, 11 – 14, and 24 – 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by **Cerf et al. U.S. Patent 6,418,138** (Cerf).

As pertaining to **claims 1 and 11**, Cerf describes a system and method for communicating selected information to an electronic device (see Cerf abstract), the system comprising:

a digital engine operable to maintain data associated with selected audio information (see Cerf col. 3 line 35 – col. 4 line 5, Cerf describes the idea of Internet radio and how it manages audio information); and

a communication engine communicatively coupled to the digital engine (see Cerf col. 4 lines 6 – 49, in this section Cerf describes how the Proxy server is connected to the internet and

acts as a communication engine for the internet to the mobile users.), the communication engine operable to initiate wireless communication of the data to the electronic device (see Cerf col. 5 lines 10 – 28, Cerf describes an example of how the digital audio data is transmitted from the internet through the proxy server out to the wireless mobile user.).

As pertaining to **claim 2 and 12**, Cerf's system and method also includes an interface operably coupled to the digital engine, the interface operable to provide available information to a user of a communication network (see Cerf col. 5 lines 10 – 28), and to receive an input from the user identifying the selected information (see Cerf col. 6 lines 19 – 22).

As pertaining to **claims 3 and 14**, in Cerf's system and method the interface operates in a browsing environment (see Cerf col. 6 lines 23 – 30, Cerf describes that the user is able to look around and retrieve information from the proxy server regarding current broadcast options) and the wireless communication operates outside the browsing environment (see Cerf col. 5 lines 10 – 28).

As pertaining to **claim 13**, Cerf's method further comprises:

presenting information associated with the electronic device (see Cerf col. 5 line 66 – col 6 line 5); and
receiving an input from a user identifying the electronic device (see Cerf col. 6 lines 10 – 14).

As pertaining to **claim 24**, Cerf describes a method for communicating selected audio information to an electronic device (see Cerf abstract), the method comprising:

presenting information associated with audio information within an interface associated with a communication network (see cerf col. 5 line 66 – col. 6 line 5);

receiving an input from a user identifying the selected information (see Cerf col. 6 lines 23 – 42, Cerf describes that the user can input a selection as to the type of programming they would like);

maintaining data associated with the selected audio information using digital engine (see Cerf col. 3 line 35 – col. 4 line 5, Cerf describes the idea of Internet radio and how it manages audio information); and

initiating wireless communication of the data to the electronic device (see Cerf col. 5 lines 10 – 28, Cerf describes an example of how the digital audio data is transmitted from the internet through the proxy server out to the wireless mobile user.).

As pertaining to **claim 25**, the interface in Cerf's method operates in a browsing environment (see Cerf col. 6 lines 23 – 30, Cerf describes that the user is able to look around and retrieve information from the proxy server regarding current broadcast options) and the wireless communication operates outside the browsing environment (see Cerf col. 5 lines 10 – 28).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 4 – 10, and 15 – 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cerf.

As pertaining to **claims 4 – 10, and 15** Cerf teaches that the audio data is retrieved by a PDA, laptop, or Internet radio via a wireless link between the mobile station and the “radio tower” (see Cerf col. 3 lines 20 – 25 and fig. 2), which is connected to a proxy server which is connected to the internet. Cerf, however, is silent on the wireless method used to transmit the data from the radio tower to the mobile device. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the transmission method that would best fit the design of the system. Some of the transmission methods available at the time of the invention included cellular (which typically used CDMA as a method of transmission), global system for mobile communications (which is operated between 1.7 and 2.0 GHz), or a high-speed low-power microwave wireless link like Bluetooth, which operates around 2.4 GHz. The use of any of these protocols at the time of the invention would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art based on the design choice of the system designer.

As pertaining to **claims 16, 18, 19**, Cerf describes an electronic device for receiving selected audio information via wireless communication, the device comprising:

a communication module operable to receive wireless communication of the selected audio information (see Cerf col. 1 lines 15 – 27) ;

Cerf describes that a laptop computer or a PDA may be used as the mobile device in his system to implement his wireless radio concept (see Cerf fig. 2 and col. 5 lines 58 – 61), however Cerf does not specifically describe the capabilities in terms of processing of his mobile device (see Cerf col. 7 lines 10 – 18). However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that the laptop computer or PDA would include a storage medium operably coupled to the communication module, the storage medium operable to store the selected audio information and a processor module coupled to the communication module, the processor module operable to process the received selected audio information. It would have been obvious to a skilled artisan at the time of the invention that all laptops and PDAs would include processors capable of processing received data, and memory that would have been capable of storing data that would have been downloaded to these devices. This would have allowed the users of these devices to actually listen to the audio music that they were downloading and to store the audio information that would have been downloaded to the device so that they may listen to it at a later time.

As pertaining to **claims 17 and 23**, Cerf as modified above regarding claim 16, teaches that the audio data is retrieved by a PDA, laptop, or Internet radio via a wireless link between the mobile station and the “radio tower” (see Cerf col. 3 lines 20 – 25 and fig. 2), which is connected

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to a proxy server which is connected to the internet. Cerf, however, is silent on the wireless method used to transmit the data from the radio tower to the mobile device. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the transmission method that would best fit the design of the system. Some of the transmission methods available at the time of the invention included cellular (which typically used CDMA as a method of transmission), global system for mobile communications (which is operated between 1.7 and 2.0 GHz), or a high-speed low-power microwave wireless link like Bluetooth, which operates around 2.4 GHz. The use of any of these protocols at the time of the invention would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art based on the design choice of the system designer. Also if the device used by the user would be a PDA or laptop computer it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that a cellular or other modem would have been used to receive the transmitted signal.

As pertaining to **claim 20**, Cerf's device as modified above in claim 16 further comprises software for processing the selected information (see Cerf col. 7 lines 11 – 18).

As pertaining to **claim 21**, Cerf's device as modified above regarding claims 17 and 23 describes that some of the various transmission techniques that would have been used to transmit the data include CDMA. CDMA is a frequency and time hopped system, and therefore the system would have been capable of scanning the various CDMA frequency channels.

As pertaining to **claim 22**, Cerf's device as modified above in claim 16 further comprises a display operable to display a user interface (see Cerf fig 4 item 70 and col. 4 lines 1 – 6, also Cerf describes that a PDA or laptop computer could be used to receive the wireless audio data, and these obviously have a display).

The following is a second rejection of claims 1 – 25 using an alternative prior art publication.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) do not apply to the examination of this application as the application being examined was not (1) filed on or after November 29, 2000, or (2) voluntarily published under 35 U.S.C. 122(b). Therefore, this application is examined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

3. Claims 1 – 3, 11 – 14, 16 – 18, 20 – 22, and 24 – 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by **Bottum U.S. Patent 6,014,569** (Bottum).

As pertaining to **claim 1**, Bottum describes a system for communicating selected information to an electronic device (see Bottum abstract), the system comprising:

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a digital engine operable to maintain data associated with selected audio information (see

Bottum fig. 1 item 104 col. 2 lines 63 – 64); and

a communication engine communicatively coupled to the digital engine, the

communication engine operable to initiate wireless communication of the data to the electronic

device (see Bottum fig. 1 items 110 and 120 and col. 2 line 63 – col. 3 line 20).

As pertaining to **claim 2**, Bottum's system further comprises an interface operably

coupled to the digital engine, the interface operable to provide available information to a user of

a communication network (see Bottum fig. 1 items 110 and 120 and col. 2 line 63 – col. 3 line

20), and to receive an input from the user identifying the selected information (see Bottum col.3

lines 54 – 67).

As pertaining to **claim 3**, Bottum's interface operates in a browsing environment (see

Bottum col. 3 lines 60 – 67, Bottum describes that the user is capable of requesting a menu of

available audio options i.e. browsing) and the wireless communication operates outside the

browsing environment (see Bottum fig. 1 items 110 and 120 and col. 2 line 63 – col. 3 line 20,

Bottum describes nothing in regards to browsing in regards to the wireless communications).

As pertaining to **claim 11**, Bottum describes a method for communicating selected audio

information to an electronic device (see Bottum abstract), the method comprising:

maintaining data associated with the selected audio information using a digital engine

(see Bottum fig. 1 item 104 col. 2 lines 63 – 64); and

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initiating wireless communication of the data to the electronic device (see Bottum fig. 1 items 110 and 120 and col. 2 line 63 – col. 3 line 20).

As pertaining to **claim 12**, Bottum's method further comprises:

presenting information associated with audio information within an interface associated with a communication network environment (see Bottum col. 3 lines 60 – 67, Bottum describes that the user is capable of requesting a menu of available audio options i.e. browsing); and receiving an input from a user identifying the selected information (see Bottum col. 4 lines 1 – 16).

As pertaining to **claim 13**, Bottum's method further comprises:

presenting information associated with the electronic device; and receiving an input from a user identifying the electronic device (see Bottum col. 3 line 54 – col. 4 line 16).

As pertaining to **claim 14**, the interface in Bottum's method operates in a browsing environment (see Bottum col. 3 lines 60 – 67, Bottum describes that the user is capable of requesting a menu of available audio options i.e. browsing) and the wireless communication operates outside the browsing environment (see Bottum fig. 1 items 110 and 120 and col. 2 line 63 – col. 3 line 20, Bottum describes nothing in regards to browsing in regards to the wireless communications).

As pertaining to claim 16, Bottum describes an electronic device for receiving selected audio information via wireless communication (see Bottum abstract), the device comprising:

a communication module operable to receive wireless communication of the selected audio information (see Bottum col. 2 lines 59 and 60);
a storage medium operably coupled to the communication module, the storage medium operable to store the selected audio information (see Bottum col. 7 lines 33 – 48); and
a processor module coupled to the communication module, the processor module operable to process the received selected audio information (see Bottum col. 3 lines 15 – 32, the laptops obviously contain both processing and memory capabilities that may be used with the receiver).

As pertaining to claim 17, the communication device in Bottum's communication module can comprise a cellular modem (see Bottum col. 3 lines 9 – 12).

As pertaining to claim 18, Bottum's device could be a handheld computing device (see Bottum fig. 2, and col. 3 lines 20 – 32, a laptop is also considered a hand-held device).

As pertaining to claim 20, Bottum's device further comprises software for processing the selected information (see Bottum col. 3 lines 26 – 30).

As pertaining to claim 21, the communications module in Bottum's device is operable to scan frequencies (see Bottum col. 13 – 16).

As pertaining to **claim 22**, Bottum's device further comprises a display operable to display a user interface (see col. 3 lines 17 – 19, obviously if it is a laptop it has a display, and fig. 2 item 232, the alternative embodiment also includes a display).

As pertaining to **claim 24**, Bottum describes a method for communicating selected audio information to an electronic device (see Bottum abstract), the method comprising:

presenting information associated with audio information within an interface associated with a communication network (see Bottum col. 4 lines 1 – 16);

receiving an input from a user identifying the selected information (see Bottum col. 4 lines 6 – 10);

maintaining data associated with the selected audio information using digital engine (see Bottum col. 4 line 35 – 48); and

initiating wireless communication of the data to the electronic device (see Bottum col. 4 lines 44 – 48 and fig. 1 items 110 and 120 and col. 2 line 63 – col. 3 line 20).

As pertaining to **claim 25**, In Bottum's method the interface operates in a browsing environment (see Bottum col. 3 lines 60 – 67, Bottum describes that the user is capable of requesting a menu of available audio options i.e. browsing) and the wireless communication operates outside the browsing environment (see Bottum fig. 1 items 110 and 120 and col. 2 line 63 – col. 3 line 20, Bottum describes nothing in regards to browsing in regards to the wireless communications).

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 4 – 10, 15, 19, 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Bottum.

As pertaining to **claims 4 – 10, 15, and 23** Bottum teaches that the audio data is retrieved by a PDA/ laptop, or Internet radio via a wireless link between the mobile station and the wireless service provider, and Bottum describes that that service could be various different types of wireless service an equipment (see Bottum fig. 1 items 110 and 120 and col. 2 line 63 – col. 3 line 31). Bottum however, does not disclose all possible wireless methods that could be used to transmit the data from the radio tower to the mobile device. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the transmission method that would best fit the design of the system. Some of the transmission methods available at the time of the invention included cellular (which typically used CDMA as a method of transmission), global system for mobile communications (which is operated between 1.7 and 2.0 GHz), or a high-speed low-power microwave wireless link like Bluetooth, which operates around 2.4 GHz. The use of any of these protocols at the time of the invention would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art based on the design choice of the system designer.

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As pertaining to **claim 19**, Bottum's device describes that it is possible to use a laptop with a cellular modem to receive the requested audio signal (see Bottum col. 3 lines 15 – 20), however Bottum does not disclose specifically that a PDA may be used to download the digital audio data. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to know that a PDA possessed the same basic functionalities as a laptop computer and that given a users specific needs they could have used a PDA with a cellular modem to download and process the digital music in a similar manner as would have been accomplished in a laptop computer. The smaller PDA would have allowed the user to be significantly more mobile and to take the device places that a laptop may have been an inconvenience.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

- B. Boys U.S. Patent 6,314,094 describes a mobile wireless Internet portable radio.
- C. Bottum U.S. Patent 6,014,569 describes a mobile interactive radio.
- D. Kato et al. U.S. Patent 6,088,730 teaches methods and apparatus for downloading data between an information processing device and an external device via a wireless communications technique.
- E. Ito U.S. Patent 6,236,832 describes a method for transmitting music-related information over a mobile phone network to a requesting user.

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F. Goodman U.S. Patent 5,594,779 describes a mobile audio program selection system using a public switched telephone network.

G. Farris et al. U.S. Patent 6,167,253 describes a mobile data/message/electronic mail download system utilizing network-centric protocol such as java.

H. Indekeu et al. U.S. Patent 5,694,120 describes a method for selecting information services from a menu in selective call transceivers.

I. Farris et al. U.S. Patent 6,029,064 teaches a mobile audio program selection system using public switched telephone network.

J. Walsh et al. U.S. Patent 6,144,848 describes a handheld remote computer control and methods for secured interactive real-time telecommunications.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Andrew T Harry whose telephone number is 703-305-4749. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30 - 5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Daniel Hunter can be reached on 703-308-6732. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-872-9314 for regular communications and 703-872-9314 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-4700.

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ATH

July 14, 2002



DANIEL HUNTER
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